

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1917.

In the War With Every Citizen and Every Dollar

It is a war message worthy of a war president. President Wilson's message yesterday once more emphasizes before the whole world the quality of dogged determination and persistence that is in the chief executive of the United States.

Whatever may have been the complaints that Mr. Wilson did not realize soon enough America's inevitable entry into the European conflict, there can be no complaint that he does not realize America's course and America's duty once in the war. Whatever may have been the complaint that he did not act promptly enough in holding Germany to account for her lawlessness, there can be no complaint that he is not acting forcefully enough in holding Germany to account now.

Throughout his presidential career the president has revealed remarkable strength of purpose and a steadfast mental habit in carrying through whatever he embarked upon. In the smaller affairs of legislation—where he invariably made Congress do his bidding—he revealed his ability to take his stand before the people and secure public sentiment without incurring a break with his own party.

Not even our strenuous ex-president could ask for a more smashing indictment of Germany than Mr. Wilson gave yesterday; not even this outspoken denouncer of Prussianism could have served plainer notice on the Central Powers and the world that the United States is in this war to a victorious finish.

A Washington correspondent once wrote of the present occupant of the White House: "He makes up his mind slowly. His deliberation sometimes seems like needless delay. But once he has got his teeth into anything, he doesn't let go until that particular thing is finished."

Mr. Wilson has got his teeth into this particular thing of waging war to a successful finish.

"Our object," he said yesterday, "is to win the war. We shall not slacken energy and we shall not be diverted until this is done."

America already has felt the practical effects of the president's determination to subordinate every other activity in the United States to the paramount activity of winning the war. We in Hawaii have felt the effects of that indomitable purpose—a purpose that is animating official Washington as official Washington has not been animated in this generation. We are feeling it in the commandeering of steamers needed to transport troops; in the restrictions on cargo space; in the raising of huge sums of money for war needs; in the drastic tariffs to raise still other huge sums. And we are at the beginning of our part in the war.

Wilson's message yesterday serves full notice on the American people that they must subordinate everything else to the winning of the war. He predicts no date of ending to the conflict. In fact, from the tone of his message may readily be gathered the impression that he does not expect war to come in 1918, or perhaps in 1919. Not that he speaks of the war continuing through a year or so, but that the whole force of his powerful appeal is directed toward securing national war activity on an even more tremendous scale than now exists.

That the president would recommend declaration of war on Germany's allies has been a virtual certainty since Senator Stone a few days ago gave out a newspaper interview favoring such a step. Stone, as chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, would not have made such a statement without knowledge of the president's desires and the president's forthcoming message. Other congressmen, including one of those visiting Hawaii—who expressed himself in a Star-Bulletin interview—also indicated that the president and Congress would be one in extending our declaration of hostilities to include Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. That no declaration of war against these countries has been previously made has its diplomatic aspect. For almost the whole of 1917 there has been a possibility that any one of Germany's three allies might elect to break with Berlin rather than endure longer the extreme hardships of war; or that at any rate, America's favorable attitude toward these three might foster among the people a desire to break with Germany.

This possibility was ended with the collapse of the Italian armies on the Isonzo front. Germany's reinforcement of Austria-Hungary brought a double gain; first, it gave to the Central Powers a spectacular and much-needed victory in land warfare—a victory which immensely heartened the Dual Monarchy; secondly, it gave Berlin the opportunity to pose as the savior of Austria, as the nation whose timely assistance and generalship had converted a disaster into a triumph. The drive down to the Piave plateau strengthened German prestige throughout all the Central Powers and ended, for this winter at least, any probability that Austria or Bulgaria would "get out from under."

There remains, therefore, no important reason for the United States to refrain from declaring war on Germany's allies. Readers of the message will agree that in language as in statement of principle it is one of the great state documents the war has brought forth. The president's simplicity of phrase and felicity of diction are once more exhibited. No message of the many he has penned since German outrages brought the United States within the scope of war has revealed a sterner purpose to mobilize the entire American people, and every ounce of our resources, than this message of yesterday. It will strengthen Mr. Wilson's hold on the manhood and womanhood of his nation, and their readiness to respond to the duty he so plainly portrays will make easier the workings of government which direct our actual steps in war.

Contrary to the usual custom, President Wilson's message delivered yesterday was not printed and sent to American newspapers in advance of publication date, to be released when actually delivered. Instead, it was not given even to the telegraph companies until the day of its delivery. Inasmuch as there has been an apparent interim in the extreme pressure of events on the administration, just prior to the opening of Congress, it is hardly likely that the president was unable to prepare his message sufficiently far in advance to send it out in printed form awaiting telegraphic release. Not improbably the message, at least the gist of it, was conveyed to the other allies so that they might be informed as to the president's recommendations for declaration of war on Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria.

The first half of the message was received yesterday afternoon in time for the second edition of this paper. The remaining portions came in too late for publication. The entire message is published in another column today. It seems to be made clearer every day that there are a number of things the German government did not understand about the world it set out to conquer. If it had been conversant with these particular things it would have thought twice and then had a few more thinks before starting something, and the tuition it must pay to learn these things will be a fairly good guarantee that it won't make the same blunder twice.

La Follette did not rise nor applaud yesterday when the president declared in favor of war against Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. This Wisconsin man's egomania leads him to believe he is greater than his country.

Christmas candy will be a scarce article in Hawaii, which means that the elder folk ought to deny themselves so there will be at least a reasonable amount for the youngsters.

The real happening in the present war—the happening that sobered and thrilled this nation—was the news that "our boys" were in the front-line trenches.

Manoa people object to paying for paving they have not got and may not get, and under the circumstances no one can blame them.

The world does not owe any man a living, but it owes every man a square deal.

A Pledge Every True American Can Make

Patriotic Americans need not hesitate to sign Food Pledge cards. No intention is held by the food administration in Washington or the food administration in Hawaii of imposing hardships on any individual or any family; of making the burden harder for one than for another.

One reason for the proposal to preserve the names of those who will not sign the cards is doubtless to find out exactly who will and exactly who will not give the fullest measure of cooperation to the national conservation movement.

On the mainland it has already been established that anti-Americanism is at work to retard and injure the food conservation plan which is a vital part of our war plan. German agents are busy attempting to discredit the saving of food; German sympathizers, secret enemies of the United States, are attempting to spread dissatisfaction with this regimen which is an essential duty at this national crisis.

It is necessary that Hawaii know how far food conservation is being carried out in Hawaii. To ascertain this, some sort of a record is necessary. As the women's committee of the food commission makes plain today, there is absolutely no intention of establishing a "blacklist" or a boycott. There should be no misunderstanding on this point. The record to be kept is for practical use in food conservation work in Hawaii, but not as a club for retaliation.

Already it is evident that some good American women misunderstand the food pledge campaign and hesitate to sign the cards. Yet the cards merely pledge the signer to "carry out the directions and advice of the food administrator in my home in so far as my circumstances permit."

There can be no valid objection to this that will stand as against what President Wilson, Herbert Hoover and others have found to be vital national policy.

Let no patriotic woman hesitate to sign the card. If there is any misunderstanding, talk it over frankly with the women's committee. They realize that some people hesitate about signing anything, and some women hesitate about agreeing to any restriction on the management of their homes.

But this is a time when the management of each individual home is a matter of national concern. No longer is it merely personal.

Let's have the fullest and frankest of cooperation. If patriotic American women refuse to sign, they give excuse, cover and opportunity to those who for hostile reasons would like to refuse.

Wilson has said it.

Letters of TIMELY TOPICS

A COMMENT ON CLEARY'S REPLY

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 4, 1917.

Editor Star-Bulletin.

Sir: May I be accorded the privilege of your columns to take issue with Jack D. Cleary with reference to his explanation and plea to the citizens of this community concerning his actions which led up to his discharge by his late employers? In the first place I desire to state distinctly by that my remarks are made adversely, with extreme emphasis, without heat, and with nothing but the sincerest sympathy for the innocent who are made to suffer through the actions of others.

I am not acquainted with the man, but have heard a great deal concerning him and his Hunnish utterances for some time past and have seen the copy of that "scurrilous publication," "Viereck's Weekly," formerly issued under the name of "The Fatherland," in which his poem was printed and must confess that my blood has boiled over his traitorous conduct.

Jack D. Cleary states that his actions of August last year were "quite within the law." How this claim can be reconciled with the neutral stand every citizen was supposed to take at that time I fail to see, and I would specifically point out here that his actions took place after the "rape of Belgium" and the sinking of the Lusitania. He claims to have been "trying to do for Ireland what the patriot fathers did for America," there is not the slightest parallel in the premises—they took their own stand and fought for it, he hid under the cloak of the citizenship of his adopted country—and I am of the firm belief that this citizenship would have been denied him if the proper authorities had known his views when it was sought.

Did Jack D. Cleary have any thought for those of his own who might be made to suffer through his actions or any consideration for other innocent ones who have "gone through the Valley of Sorrow" by the terrible losses and sacrifices they have borne? I think not, and I speak with deep feeling on this point, for my wife, who is of British birth, of which fact I am exceedingly proud, has already lost two of her next of kin who "quit themselves like men" and died in the defense of their country.

Jack D. Cleary claims to have been "faithful to his employers for the last seven years," but I will contradict that statement flatly and undertake to show him and others of his ilk that he has on the contrary been a traitor of the lowest type due undoubtedly to the peculiar perverted mental twist he has acquired from his Hunnish teachers. His former employers, some of whom are personal friends of mine, are stockholders in a corporation originally founded by British capital, and if I am correctly informed a considerable amount of that British capital is still invested in this corporation alongside of good American capital, and yet this man claims to "have been faithful" notwithstanding the fact that in his contemptible attempt to stab his mother country in the back in her hour of direst need—the hour when every man, whatever his differences of any and all kinds, was willing to put them aside for the time and stand shoulder to shoulder with his countrymen against a common enemy—he through these attempts made a direct effort against the very business life of his employers.

A number of the ablest writers of the times have warned Americans repeatedly of the unscrupulous and premeditated double-dealing of the Potsdam gang, and also of the fact that when cornered their perfidious agents will be the first to "whine" and plead for mercy; and for that reason and relying upon the judgment of these same writers, I desire to point out to my fellow citizens that it will be suicidal and derelict for us to allow our better judgment to be set aside in dealing with the enemy in our midst and in fact that we shall be "slackers" of the worst kind if we do not protect our own country, kindred and homes to the extreme of efforts possible and assist in placing the traitors where they can do no harm. I do not undertake to prophesy but mark you well, sir, Editor, to my mind the indications of the times to come are that they be those that will try the very souls of men.

With pride and deep gratitude that I was born and bred an American, I am,

Sincerely,

W. H. SOPER.

COURTESY OF SOLDIERS

Fort Rucker, H. T., Dec. 2, 1917.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Dear Sir: I noticed in the advertiser an editorial on the subject, "Woman and Soldiers," based on a statement made to them by some Honolulu lady that she was afraid to walk upon the

streets of Honolulu at night for fear of soldiers.

I would like to call the attention of the public to a few facts concerning the feelings of the soldiers.

You all know that if you treat a man as a dog he in time becomes a dog.

Compare the treatment of soldiers here with that of those in the states and France. Why, in the states a girl invariably prefers the company of soldiers to that of civilians of same age and who is as physically fit to be in the army as his friend already in the army—the Lord only knows there are enough of this latter class in Honolulu.

Friends of mine who are stationed in the states tell me of instances where girls are escorted to dances by civilians only to discard them there to dance with soldiers and to be escorted home by them.

What is it that causes the attraction of any woman by man? Why, the desire for companionship of sexes. This is a statement that none can deny. How is a man in the army to satisfy this desire for companionship? He is shunned by all women with whom a good man would care to associate? They are driven to this habit of associating unknown women by this desire for company. How long can a group of women exclude themselves from all male company? They desire the company of man as much as man does that of woman.

Is there any true-blooded man at home not in the army who could get without in some way causing grief and want to come to those near and dear to him? Where then are these good and true-blooded men who are on the outside? Surely they must be in the army because they are not at home and could not mysteriously have disappeared.

Who can rain-say me as to these soldiers' courtesy to women on street cars? Ladies, if they are courteous to you there, how can you tell they would not be to you in your homes or in your company anywhere? Can any of you justly say that our daughter is in any danger when in company of a soldier?

Why is the United States in this war, and why are these men in the army? We entered the army to keep from our shores the Germans and from American women the atrocities committed by the Germans upon Belgian and French women. Then do you think we would turn around and commit the same ourselves in our land amongst our own people?

Suppose a German fleet was to approach Honolulu. What would be the cry of the civilians? It would be, "Where are the soldiers?" What do we receive in return for our willingness to die if need be for the protection of your homes and people? We are treated with scorn; cold backs are turned upon us. Scarcely any place in Honolulu are we welcomed hardly. There are some places in Honolulu where we are treated as an equal, but they are scarce as the proverbial hen's tooth.

What if a soldier becomes broke in a city in the states. Why, anything in town is his for the asking. Suppose he needs car fare home. He has only to mention the fact and receives it from any one. This is an actual experience of a person I know.

Hoping this reaches the attention of all concerned, I am, respectfully,

HARLAN S. CAMPBELL,

11th Co., Oahu, Fort Rucker, H. T.

WHO WILL WRITE?

Waco, Tex., U. S. A., Nov. 23, 1917.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: I am a soldier in the United States army and would like to have some young ladies write to me. I served at Schofield Barracks two years ago and would like to hear from some one in Honolulu.

I am asking your publication to try and locate some young ladies who would like to correspond with a soldier who is a gentleman. Very truly yours,

R. M. POLHAMUS,

Serpt., Co. C, 12th Inf., Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—BEN KAHALEPUNA: Thirty-two divorces were filed in circuit court last month. We will have to buy a new record book if the suits keep on coming in at this rate.

—ROYAL D. MEAD: Talks by the Four Minute Men at the local theaters are making a decided impression. As soon as the plans can be made, we expect to extend the scope of the organization to embrace the outside islands.

—MARSHAL J. J. SMIDY: Arrests for sales of liquor to soldiers are keeping Oahu prison full, and hardly a case, I guess, gets by the police and liquor license inspectors. It is notice-

able, however, that the sales have materially decreased during the last month or so.

—T. MATTERSEN: Not one hundred feet from the board of health headquarters is an alley, some ten feet in width, which is one of the most filthy, dirty, rotten, foul, insanitary, disease-breeding spots in this city. It is directly opposite the Free Dispensary building, running makai from Queen street.

—F. J. HALTON: Tourists want to come to Hawaii. It is not unappreciated for them to want to come to Hawaii, nor is Hawaii showing a lack of patriotism in wanting them to come. It will cost many tourists more to remain at home and keep up their line homes than it will to visit Hawaii. There are plenty of boats touching Honolulu, and if the tourist travel could use them all then we would get the tourists. Many of them are given permits only a day before sailing and this works a hardship on all who would want to visit here. As an example, the Ophir arrived with 23 passengers and this boat can accommodate 115.

PERSONALITIES

WILLIAM C. HODGES, JR., has departed for the mainland, where he will spend the holidays, returning in January.

Josh Billings said: "If you ever find happiness by hunting for it, you will find it as the old woman did her spectacles, safe on her own nose all the time." Your business happiness is to be located as close at hand—the Star-Bulletin, Hawaii's Greatest Newspaper.

VITAL STATISTICS

BORN

TEIXEIRA—In Honolulu, Dec. 3, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Teixeira of Bacle lane, Palama, a son—George Goncalves.

COOKE—At the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter, Honolulu, Dec. 2, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leslie Cooke of Pearl Harbor, a daughter, PACHICO—In Honolulu, Dec. 2, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Vincent Pacheco of Luso, near Pioneer street, a daughter—Mildred Thelma.

DIED

HYDE—In Ware, Massachusetts, Dec. 4, 1917, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, formerly of Honolulu, a native of Brimfield, Massachusetts, 78 years, 3 months and 28 days.

ARINAS—In Honolulu, Dec. 4, 1917, Leonario Arinas of the Planters' Immigration Station, unmarried, laborer, a native of the Philippine Islands, aged 33 years.

PETER—In Honolulu, Dec. 3, 1917, Hannah, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Peter of 1104 Kawalahad street, a native of this city.

"ONLY A VOLUNTEER"

Why didn't I wait to be drafted? And be led to the train by a band, Or out on a claim for exemption? Oh, why did I hold up my hand? Why didn't I wait for the banquet? For the drafted men get the credit, While I merely volunteered! And nobody gave me a banquet. Nobody said a kind word. The puff of the engine, the grind of the wheels, Was all the good bye that I heard; Then off to the training camp hustled. To be drilled for the next half year, And in the shuffle forgotten. For I'm only a volunteer. And perhaps some day in the future, When a little boy sits on my knee, And asks what I did in the great war, And his little eyes look up at me, I will have to look back into those eyes That at me so trustfully peered, And confess that I wasn't drafted. That I was only a volunteer. A VOLUNTEER.

REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT

Kahala—The Yarrow-Gilman cottage on the beach, completely furnished, 3 large bedrooms, garage, servants' quarters, bath house, yard boy furnished. \$80 per month until April 1st.

FOR SALE

Kahala—On the beach at Kahala. One of the long established homes. Broad lanais, well kept lawns, commodious and comfortable. An opportunity to secure a good home at the beach.

\$2625—Makiki Heights—A portion of one of the original acre lots. A fine outlook upon the city, the harbor, Pearl Harbor and the Waianae Mountains. Good roads, regular provision deliveries, gas, electricity, Tantalus spring water. 105 feet street front.

\$2285—Young St.—A lot 50 feet by 140 feet with a 6-room cottage for immediate sale at its taxation value. A little repair work on this property should make it worth \$2500 or make it rent for \$22.50 per month.

\$7500—Piikoi—Lot 65 by 130 feet. An elegant home, ohia floors, concrete base, 3 bedrooms, basement, garage. Good locality.

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